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AS a subject of debate the question as to the relative merits of the classics and the sciences as regards the claim of each to be the best instrument of education, has, within recent years, almost completely supplanted, in our Colleges at least, the once famous but now sadly mutilated Negro-Indian question of former days, though the mangled corpse of the latter is still dissected in rural parishes by the awkward blades of newly born literary societies. The new subject of discussion, not partaking of a national character, has extended to all civilized countries and is discussed with more or less zeal in each. Our reference to the subject at present is chiefly to draw attention to a rather interesting phase in the discussion which has been developed in Russia. Not

long ago, according to Mr. George Kennan who knows whereof he speaks, this debatable subject began to be taken up in the colleges of that unhappy land. Like all other matters this fact soon came to the ears of the officials, and as there is nothing the Russian government so much dreads as the extension of independent thought among its subjects it immediately undertook to settle this question itself and to suppress all further discussion of it. It was declared, therefore, that the classical system of study was altogether superior to the scientific. The reason being, according to the public censor, that the study of science "excites the mind" and leads to reflection and experiment, while the study of classics does not have such an injurious effect. Thus the government of the Tsar endeavoured to justify its assumption of the appellation "paternal" by relieving its subjects, as far as possible, of all arduous exercise of the faculty of thought by doing their thinking for them. In order that the relief might be the more perfect all discussion of the question was prohibited on pain of transportation to Siberian mines. Of course the results in this, as in other cases, were not quite what the Russian authorities could have desired. The people, and especially the students, refused to stop thinking; nay, they thought all the more, and, moreover, their thoughts were not pleasant government-wards. The result is that the Tsar and his government have had to employ a very large force in order to remove the thinking portion of the population to the wastes of Siberia. This, of course, we regard as a very harsh and cruel proceeding,

and although we have no sympathy with the objects of the Russian government in this matter, yet, if it is determined to suppress all independent thought, we think it might be done in a more humane manner. To this end we have some intention to suggest to His Imperial Majesty, the Tsar of all the Russias, that he could not do better than adopt the Ontario system of education, which is about as successful in developing original and independent thought as his method is in checking it. With a few more improvements, such as the Minister of Education could suggest, we believe that in a country like Russia, which has not gone too far along the line of rational development to preclude the success of such a method, this system of education, with suitable teachers, would effectually suppress all further symptoms of intellectual independence. Of course in Ontario it has not the opportunities to become so effectual as it would have in Russia were it applied without a loss of time, for here there are too many counteracting influences at work. Still anyone having more than a superficial knowledge of its methods and results must be able to recognize the powerful influence it would have in a country where it could be rigidly enforced. Rational movements can never be checked by mere physical oppression; mental oppression must be applied, and applied early; the individual must never become conscious of his mental powers. If, therefore, the Russian government, instead of striving to suppress the higher exercise of thought by force or personal violence, were to adopt the remedy we have suggested it would find that this dreaded power can be nipped in the bud, and those treated in this way prevented from ever knowing, except by accident, that they are capable of thinking in a vital manner on questions of general interest. But unless some such method is adopted the result must be a continual increase of

despotic oppression, with a consequent increase of that cruel misery to which thousands of the best, along with many of the worst, in that unhappy land are being subjected. Alas for the blindness of those who direct the affairs of men.

MUCH outcry has been raised of late because of some strictures passed by Bishop Cleary at Napanee on the manners of Canadian girls. Naturally enough every one has rushed to the defence of the fair sex, although if they possessed half the boldness ascribed to them they need no defenders.

Press and pulpit have combined against the unfortunate Bishop, Dr. Wild hitting out from the shoulder, and the Toronto *Globe* itself acknowledging that the Bishop's language was rather strong. We submit that in all fairness the Bishop's intention should be regarded. His aim was simply to vaunt the superior excellence of his own wares. He wished to let the parents who were present know that they could get a much better education for their girls at schools under his care than in the public schools. In impressing this upon them, his Irish impetuosity, and a native exuberance of rhetoric, carried him farther, no doubt, than he had intended. But after all, did he do anything radically different from what other distinguished men were doing in other places about the same time. The Principal of McGill was calmly assuring his hearers that there is no Medical school in Canada equal to McGill, and that McGill is doing more for the higher education of women than any other of our Universities. What would Dr. Geikie, who always calls attention to the fact that Trinity has more Students in Medicine than any other school in Canada, say to the first contention? What does the world say to the second? Is it not notorious that McGill follows Queen's, *longo intervallo*, so far as Arts are

concerned; and that, if they wish to study Medicine, women have still to come from Montreal to Kingston? About the same time too the President of Toronto University and the Minister of Education were indulging in similar strains. The only difference is that Dr. Cleary has a much more foaming style than any of those gentlemen, and, that not satisfied with advertising his own wares, he directly as well as indirectly depreciated those of his neighbors. The whole thing is undoubtedly bad form in the case of one and all, and we can do nothing better than advise those dignitaries to keep out of the auctioneer and advertising business as much as possible. Modesty is a desirable attribute in other persons as well as in schoolgirls. Let all learn a lesson from the editors of QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL. We believe that there is no university like Queen's, but we never make comparisons, nor insinuate that others are second. In the language of Professor Dupuis, "we wish success to every University in the land, and we cast aspersions upon none."

VERY peculiar are some of the methods adopted by our sister institution in Toronto for elevating the standard of University education in Ontario. Another instance of this has just appeared. A few days ago the senate of Toronto University decided that the degree of M.A. should be conferred upon any B.A. of two years standing upon payment of the graduation fee. Surely our friends must be approaching a state of remarkably reduced circumstances when they are compelled to make use of such ultimate means in order to increase their funds. It cannot be that any less urgent considerations could induce them to thus further debase a degree which they have too long permitted to occupy an inferior position, especially when we recall their lofty pretensions of late years. Had

it been their conviction that the degree was superfluous, or of no particular value as a mark of scholarship, they could not have failed to recognize that the only dignified action would be to abolish it. Not having done so the inference as to motive is obvious. But the necessary consequences of their action are also more or less obvious. As we have indicated, the conditions for obtaining the M.A. degree from Toronto University have always been much too trivial, as with the Queen's M.A. in former years, but by this last decision it is rendered quite superfluous and, consequently, worthless. Besides, under the new conditions, it cannot fail to fall below the B.A. degree as a mark of intellectual attainment. Those whom it might worthily distinguish will be the last to claim it now that it has lost all value, while those who have with difficulty succeeded in burdening their memories with a sufficient number of facts to get them a B.A. degree by their discharge at an examination, and who at the end of two years will probably have forgotten them all, will be the first to claim and parade the degree, until in a short time it becomes the distinguishing mark of this class only. The degree will thus be brought into general contempt with those whose judgment is worthy of consideration. Now this is unjust not only to the former graduates of Toronto University but to the graduates of sister Universities, especially of Queen's, whose M.A. degree has for some years past indicated an advance beyond the average B.A. standard as great as the advance of the latter beyond the average matriculation standard. In no selfish motive can we recognize any adequate excuse for this debasement of our common University currency, and we are compelled to protest against it, however unable we may be to undo what has been done, or to prevent a further lapse in some other direction in the future.

AT this particular stage in the development of our University, when brighter days and a higher name seem not so very far off; when a Science Hall and Endowment Fund and a new army of professors are not altogether matters of speculation, it affords us no pleasure to reflect on the downfall of the gymnasium, and on the neglect and disorder to which that institution is subjected. It was not so in other years, when neglect and lukewarmness could have been more readily pardoned. Some perhaps have withheld their patronage because the building does not correspond with their ideas of architectural skill, others because a few stray holes in the ceiling disclose a scene where all the five senses cannot be expected to experience unmixed pleasure. But allowing for the lack of zeal which these disabilities create, we venture to assert that were a committee organized to put to a practical use the privileges which the senate has granted, the physical education of our students would have some semblance of reality, and the gymnasium with all its faults would become comparatively popular. A few brave hearts may be found there yet, in the face of a fireless room, oilless lamps, and the suggestive holes in the ceiling; but this cannot continue long, for however warm the blood and keen the eye they are quite ineffective in a room whose temperature is gradually radiating towards zero, and where the oil in the lamps has long since (been) burnt out. There is too much capital invested in the institution already to let it go; there are too many students whose hope for success at the University partially depends on their training in the "gym" to give it up; and the doors are thrown open to too many young boys whose informal calls, or perhaps predatory visits, cannot be said in any way to further the cause of physical education, or render the equipments of the gymnasium any more secure than they should be.

SINCE the meeting on University Day, to the full report of which in our last number, we again call the attention of our friends, the Jubilee Fund has steadily risen day by day, till it now stands at \$210,000. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, will bring it to the needed minimum of \$250,000. Everyone who has not subscribed as yet, should at once write to the Principal or some member of the committee intimating what he is prepared to promise. Plenty of people are ready to talk about the duty of others in such a case as this, others are ready to offer sympathy, good wishes, so called prayers, and even assurances of what they will do in the "sweet bye-and-bye," but the crisis is now, and "a handful of help is worth a cartload of sympathy." Any Alumnus, or any one calling himself a friend of Queen's, who will not strike in now, is not worth his salt.

IN the largeness of our hearts and the exuberance of our aspirations it was our intention this year to issue a special Christmas number, gorgeously illustrated and accompanied by half a dozen flaming chromos representing some of the most tragic events in the life of a protoplasmic molecule. A special romance of the new style of fiction had been ordered dealing with the adventures of a medical student who was mysteriously transported, after a deep draught of a certain doubly distilled liquid, to the land of galvanized corpses at the South Pole. For those who admire realistic analytic fiction a touching romance by our most distinguished disciple of the introspective school was to be supplied, dealing with the experiences of a prospective theologian while occupying his first mission field.

This issue is not to appear. We disclaim all responsibility for the failure. We did our part, but our treasurer refused to furnish the necessary funds, taking refuge in the paltry excuse that there were no funds.

# POETRY.

## THE RED, BLUE AND YELLOW.

WE join our hearts and hands as men,  
We join our voices strong in song  
To hold our colors to the world,  
And show that we to Queen's belong.  
Our tri-color will stand the breeze,  
When other flags are in the dust ;  
For Queen's will hold it long and well,  
And all her battles shall be just.

The red, the blue and yellow  
With song we gladly raise,  
And now let each good fellow  
Join with us in their praise.

In classic halls our banner bright  
We'll hold aloft 'gainst any foe,  
And show that we with mind can be  
Wherever mind may dare to go.  
Our sons in future years will wear  
The colors we are proud to don,  
And sing their praises in the halls,  
Or shout their glory on the lawn.

CHORUS.

On campus they will ever be  
To us and ours a cheering sight,  
And brawny limbs and daring wills  
Shall bring them victors through the fight.  
And, though we all may not have strength  
Of mind or limb to win Queen's fame,  
We all can wear her colors well,  
And keep them free from blot or blame.

CHORUS.

## LOST FRIENDS.

One day as I sat thinking of the past  
Of all the joys and pains that had been mine,  
There came before my eyes in one long line  
Those who had been my childhood friends. It east  
A sad, deep gloom o'er all my thoughts, as fast  
I saw them one by one no longer shine  
In their old places, and my heart did pine  
For one love-look, if it were but the last.

Friends of my youth, how dear you were to me !  
And dear the memories are that round me cling,  
I hear your voices with the same old ring,  
You seem the same as you were wont to be ;  
But ah ! I know too well you are not near,  
You all have left this realm of doubt and fear.

—E. R.

# ATHLETICS.

## QUEEN'S VS. 'VARSITY.

THE Queen's 'Varsity match of '87 is now a thing of the past. The fifteenth of October was an ideal day for football, with its fine clear sky and just enough cool ozone in the atmosphere to make it comfortable for the players, the spectators not being taken into account, and little or no wind. The match being in Toronto was played, of course, on the 'Varsity campus, where many a hard fought battle of football and cricket has taken place, while in latter days there has been degeneracy, as an occasional baseball match has also there been seen. It is to be hoped that Queen's campus will never see such a sight, but that she will in all respects continue to evolve along her own historic lines, as the Principal aptly puts it, and stick to football, be it Rugby or Association, leaving the base game to our Yankee cousins and their professional players. The match we are about to describe will long be remembered in the annals of Inter-Collegiate Football in Ontario and deservedly should as one hard, fast and well fought, and in a spirit more friendly perhaps than might be expected when Greek meets Greek.

The Queen's boys reached Toronto on Friday evening shortly after ten, and were met at the Union station by a detachment of Queen's grads, consisting of Robertson, Maclellan, Gaudier and McEwen. There were also half a dozen 'Varsity men down to see them arrive and exchange greetings. The boys were in good spirits, and though not at all boastful, plainly showed that they intended to give a good account of themselves on the morrow, and that, win or lose, 'Varsity would have to play for it. When all had disembarked and the usual salutations had been exchanged and questions put and answered as to the probable result, the number of freshmen, old friends at college, the Concours and many other items of interest to University men, the whole party moved on to the Walker House. About half of the team put up there, the remainder being convoyed off by friends in the city. Robertson exercised a paternal supervision over the boys and ordered those at the hotel to bed with a strict injunction not to get up too early, and taking the grip of one of the center forwards, told the latter to follow him, and led the way to his boarding house. Thus the boys were received and quartered. On Saturday they again assembled early in the afternoon at the hotel, and under Robertson's guidance and direction boarded a street car and were in due time landed at the University. They were supplied with dressing rooms in residence and there prepared for the fray. At three o'clock Queen's fifteen and fourteen of the 'Varsity were on the field, and it took half an hour to find the missing 'Varsity man and get him ready. Between half-past three and four Muntz, an enthusiastic Rugby player and Captain of the Toronto town club, who had been appointed, called time. The flip-up between Rankin and Senkler was won by the for-

met, who chose to reserve what advantages there were for the second half, and Queen's began by kicking up field. The two teams, when arrayed, were as follows:—

Queen's.—Back, Harry McCammon; half-backs, E. Pirie and H. Pirie; quarter-backs, Smellie and Farrell; forwards, right wing, Rankin and Bain; left wing, White and Pratt; scrummagers, McFarlane, O'Gorman, P. McCammon, Gaudier, Marquis and Fleming.

Varsity.—Back, Garratt; half-backs, J. H. Senkler and Mills; quarter-backs, E. C. Senkler and McLean; wings, Moss and L. Boyd; scrummagers, Rykert, Sullivan, W. J. Senkler, Richardson, Cross, McKay, J. Boyd and Watt.

Robertson acted as field captain for Queen's, while Nesbitt fulfilled a like duty for Varsity. Both teams wore the orthodox yellow knickerbockers; Queen's colors, the now well known white red and blue, Varsity's dark blue. The striped jerseys and stockings of the former gave them a most picturesque appearance and tended to magnify their size, while the simple color of Varsity had an opposite effect. On the whole, as to size and weight, the teams were fairly evenly matched, Varsity having perhaps a little the best of it in this respect. The game on the whole was as good an exposition of Rugby football as has probably ever been played in Canada. It was a remarkable game, in that although Varsity within the last three minutes of the match, won the point necessary to prevent a draw, still Queen's played decidedly the better game, but the fortunes of war were against them. The two teams were too evenly matched to allow what might be called a brilliant game. There was, as a consequence, no good runs in from any distance on the field; what touch-downs were secured were made when the scrumage was close to the goal line. It is well said that the showy play in the game is made by the half-backs, at least from the spectators' point of view, and it is by observing their play that the points of excellence in two opposing teams can be compared. The two backs who particularly distinguished themselves on Saturday were Harry Pirie for Queen's, and J. H. Senkler for Varsity. Pirie's punting could not have been excelled, but was to some extent neutralized by the number of times Senkler took fair catches from them. The resultant free kicks, however, were usually punted back by Pirie. Senkler's forte was running, and he made about a dozen fine ones, as far as he went, for Pirie never allowed him to get past as he collared him in a most remarkable way. Pirie's splendid tackling was one of the features of the match. Queen's play, when the ball was passed out of the scrumage, was nearly always to punt or dribble when tackled, while Varsity's was to pass and run. Harry McCammon, Queen's full back, had little to do in the game, the ball seldom went near his goal line except in the scrumage, while Garrett, who played the similar position for Varsity and did it well, had many a time to repel hard attacks on his goal. The Association players on Queen's team made good use of their skill in that game, and in-

stead of trying to pick up the ball and make runs, dodged the backs by dribbling and kicking. Queen's played six men in the scrumage and generally had the better of the eight who shoved against them. Marquis played well as center forward, and was at all times ably supported by his fellow scrummagers, Gaudier, Fleming, O'Gorman, McFarlane and McCammon. Rankin and Bain and White and Pratt, on the two wings, gave their opponents an interesting lesson in tackling, working and rushing the ball forward and in kicking and following up. Smellie and Farrell, Queen's two little quarter-backs, played their positions well, but Smellie especially distinguished himself by his exceedingly elastic activity in getting the ball out of the scrumage and passing it to the half-backs. White and Bain, besides playing a steady and faithful game, attended well to throwing in and out of touch, while Marquis, from his strength and length of limb, usually made a point of getting the ball no matter by which side thrown in. Ed. Pirie ably supported Harry, and many a neat piece of play took place between them in passing, punting and tackling. The prominent features of Queen's game were strong, close, fast and progressive scrumming, sure tackling, long punting, effective dribbling and passing and a perfect reliance on one another. Varsity showed good running, sure catching, and a moderate amount of passing.

Shortly before four the ball was placed in position and kicked off by Varsity. It was sent into touch near Queen's 25 yards' line, and when from there thrown in the scrumage began. The Queen's players at first were rather nervous, due, no doubt, to the fact that they were playing their first match of the season on a foreign field. From the first scrumage formed the Varsity quarters got the ball and it was carried across to the other side of the field, where it was scrummed again. From this E. C. Senkler got it and attempted a run, but was collared too promptly. Out of the next scrumage Smellie got the ball and passed back to Pirie, who gave it a long punt, and the forwards, running up field, carried it near to Varsity's goal line. Then Garrett began operations and started the ball downward, and Varsity again got within Queen's 25 line, where the scrumage was renewed. The scrumage gradually approached Queen's goal line, when Rykert seized the ball out of the melee from the broken scrumage and, getting over the goal line, touched it down before he could be held. The brig which resulted was kicked by Senkler, but the ball struck the goal post and Varsity only counted 4. Play was resumed by Pirie kicking off, but J. H. Senkler made a fair catch and his free kick sent the ball again near Queen's goal, where it was held and scrummed. There was some lively play here, during which the scrumage shifted across the field, when Harry Pirie again, by a good kick, changed the base of operations to center field. McLean got the ball and before he was checked ran with it into close proximity to Queen's goal line.

(To be continued in No. 3.)

✱ LITERARY. ✱

A GERMAN CRITIC'S ESTIMATE OF BURNS.

THE ancient German critic Scherr, in his History of Literature, refers to Scotland as being the well-spring of poetry of the people, and to "two poets of the first rank" to whom a new order of English literature was mainly due, i.e., Burns and Scott. The following is a translation of his *critique* on Burns:

"Robert Burns, who carried the Scottish popular poetry to its highest development and thereby essentially contributed to renewing the youth of British national literature, was born Jan. 25, 1759, in a poor clay cottage in Ayrshire, and died, worn out by sorrow and care, July 21, 1796, at Dumfries. If the much abused and seldom deserved title of *nature poet* belongs to any, it belongs to Burns, who, while following the plough—alone and solely through the strength of his genius—soured out of the soul-cramping sphere of poverty into the sunny ethereal heights of poesy. He was a born poet, says Carlyle, Burns' countryman and best critic. Poetry was the heavenly element of his being. Poverty, obscurity, and all other evils save the desecration of himself and his art, were light to him. Pride and worldly agitation lay beneath his feet, and he looked alike on the nobleman and the servant, on the prince and the beggar, and on all that bore the stamp of manhood with clear recognition, with brotherly love, with fellow-feeling and sympathy. A virtue as of green fields and mountain skies lives in his poetry; it recalls to us the life of nature and natural country folk. There lies in him a firm strength and yet abundantly a sweet inborn grace. He is tender and is strong, yet without constraint or apparent effort. He melts the heart or kindles it with a power which seems accustomed and familiar. We see in him the softness, the tender sympathy of a woman, united with the strength, the deep earnestness and the passionate fire of a hero. Tears lay in him, and a consuming fire lay like lightning hidden in the drops of the summer cloud. He has in his breast a tune for every note of human feeling. Even the most hasty survey of Burns' poetry will confirm this praise of Carlyle's, while a closer acquaintance with the poet must make him dear alike to soul and heart. Would you find out how a true nature poet raises the commonest occurrences of country life into the sphere of penetrative thought or of humor?—read Burns' 'Stanza to a Mountain Daisy,' or his 'John Barleycorn.' Would you know how reckless sport and laughter can be skilfully united with a penetrating awe?—let him tell you the tale of 'Tam O' Shanter.' Would you discover how the heart of the people clings to Home and Fatherland and national memories?—listen to the plaintive melodies of Burns' 'My Heart's in the Highlands,' 'Bonnie Castle Garden,' &c., &c. The innermost rejoicing of happy love breaks out in his song 'It was upon a Summer's Night,' a glow of love and tenderness surviving

death and the grave breathe in the wonderful poetic songs to the praise of Mary Campbell—Highland Mary, To Mary in Heaven, &c.—and from the same poet heart with these lingering sighs sprang also the triumphal song of democratic self-consciousness and boldest manhood, 'A Man's a Man for a' that.' Well might Burns, in one of his songs, glance with just pride at his position as a free Scottish folk-singer. While he infused fresh softness into the poetry of his native land, he has at the same time enriched the literature of the world. The wonderful sympathy which Burns found among all classes of the Scottish people brought popular poetry into rich blossom and increased the number of popular poets."

THE THIRD ESSENTIAL.

NEARLY three hundred years ago Lord Bacon wrote the following sentence in an essay on studies: "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." The title which Bacon gave his essay is significant, when we consider that the object a student has in view when he goes to College is to study, or, putting it in another way, to pursue his studies. Bacon tells us that to do this three things are necessary. There must be reading, writing, and lastly, just as important as these, if not more so, conference. The ordinary College curriculum makes abundant provision for the first two of these necessities, but allows the third to go begging. This is a state of things that is greatly to be deplored, and one which we should hasten to remedy. There is no denying that the ability to get on one's feet when occasion requires, and to express ones thoughts in a ready manner, which is both fluent and forcible, is an accomplishment of incalculable advantage. There is also no denying the fact, that it is only the odd man in a hundred who is graced with the accomplishment, and that only a very small proportion of College graduates possess it. This important element of education is universally relegated for development to the debating clubs and societies which students are in the habit of forming among themselves. In these societies the speaking usually falls to the lot of a few, or rather the few it is who make use of their advantage. The great majority of the human race have not will power strong enough to enable them to get up and speechify in public when they can get out of it. There is, however, a redeeming feature, and it is this. When any of the majority are compelled two or three times to speak or debate in public the trouble ceases, and it is afterwards hard to restrain them and to keep them quiet. They are like heavy boulders on the top of a mountain, it requires great force to move them, but when they are set going the effect is terrific. This paradoxical or rather compensating constitution of human nature can surely be put to good account. Why should not public speaking and debating be made a compulsory part of the College course, and be provided for in the curriculum? What easier than to provide that each Professor shall appoint subjects for members of his class to prepare for



debate. These debates might be held once or twice a week, and five or six minutes for each speaker would be enough, all the members of the class to take regular turns. Expedients might be resorted to for increasing the effect, such as changing the subject when the speakers had taken the floor, or making them take opposite sides of the question to those they had prepared. It would be just as appropriate to offer a prize for the best declamation, as is done in some institutions on the other side of the line, as to offer one for a prize poem. As things are at present constituted, any conference that takes place between professor and student, takes place while the latter is sitting among his fellows in the class. It is, too, a fact worthy of notice, that under such circumstances a person, usually with his text or note book before him, will perhaps reply quite readily. If, however, he were told to rise to his feet, having nothing to refer to, he would be as dumb as an oyster, unless perhaps he might manage to ejaculate the ever ready excuse "not prepared." This is a matter which the faculty ought to take into their serious consideration, and the above contains a rough suggestion of what might be a feasible remedy.

#### AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.

A LECTURE on the above subject having been announced to be delivered by Dr. Wilson, President of University College, three Queen's men, resident in the city, determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the worthy author of "Pre-Historic Man," speak on this topic, to which he has given so much study. Accordingly, on the day appointed, Saturday, 19th inst., we wended our way to the 'Varsity, but unfortunately were a few minutes late and so missed the opening remarks of the lecturer. When we entered Convocation Hall, Dr. Wilson was dwelling on the maritime enterprise and ability manifested by the nations, who in the earliest centuries inhabited the coasts of the Levant and the Mediterranean. How the Phenicians and Carthaginians, in their frail open boats, propelled by long and heavy oars, when wind and tide were adverse, and guided only by the stars when out of sight of landmarks, traversed the whole of the then known ocean, and made voyages which, if made in similar boats to-day, would be accounted marvellous and even foolhardy. Traversing the Mediterranean in every direction they even ventured out into the trackless waste of the ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and we have undoubted proof that they accomplished the circumnavigation of Africa, a voyage which many centuries later gave the name of Vasco di Gama a renown that will never die. Their voyages were not merely confined to extended trips along unknown coasts, but they even turned the bows of their open boats towards the west, and, preceding Columbus by long ages, steered a course that carried them farther and farther from the "world" as it was then known.

That their search for new lands was not in vain we have positive proof, for in late years there have been found buried on one of the Azores Islands a number of Punic coins, indisputable proof of the presence there in past days of some of these sea rovers.

In comparing these early voyagers with the Celts of more Northern lands the lecturer completely astounded some of his hearers by the statement that they, the Celts, altogether lacked the maritime enterprise of the Phenicians and Carthaginians, and that the former would remain on shore and starve rather than venture on the water and profit by the great abundance of fish which frequented their coasts. We were all Celts by descent, and could not help wondering how this statement aged with the fact that many of our ancestors had lived for centuries on the Western Scottish Isles, and always and even now have a world-wide reputation for hardy courage and daring on the water in their every day work of fishing.

The lecturer then briefly reviewed the history of the visits to America of the Northmen as early as A.D. 1000, and comparing their skill as navigators with that of the maritime nations of the Levant, held that there was every probability that the latter, being by far the more advanced in the science of navigation, had also crossed the Atlantic and visited the shores of the New World.

Columbus had very little, if any, idea of the existence of undiscovered lands in the west, for his whole object when he turned his face to the setting sun was to find a more direct route to India, the land of untold wealth. The discovery of Brazil some few years afterwards was quoted in support of the statement that had Columbus not discovered America the existence of this continent would within a short time afterwards have been demonstrated by other navigators. As regards the condition of America, before its discovery by Columbus, nothing is very definite. Evidences of the presence of man in the remote ages, when the now extinct mammoth roamed these lands, are many and conclusive. The rude stone implements found in the New England States are suggestive of the idea that America was inhabited at a time just subsequent to the glacial period, and this leads to the belief that not long after man was present in Europe he was present here. Among the implements used by these early Americans some copper hammers have been found, but these have invariably consisted of a mere lump of the pure ore, showing that the users had not advanced in any degree in civilization, as such an advance would be characterized by improved implements of stone and metal. One of the great mysteries of this continent is that of the rise, growth, and extinction, of the so-called Mound-builders. All along the banks of the Ohio river are immense artificial mounds, in form either square or circular, and so geometrically perfect are these that the most skilled surveyors of to-day could not surpass, if they could even equal them. All knowledge of these Mound-builders is lost, though it is evident that they had consi-

derable learning in geometry and architectural science. Further south in Mexico and Central America there are startling evidences of a civilization that was far advanced in sculpture, architecture and mineralogy, and which in some respects resembles that of Egypt. In Peru scientific knowledge was also far advanced, and when the Spaniards overran that country they found there a Calendar which was much more correct than their own. From this and other kindred facts the lecturer maintained that the civilization of this continent was much more recent than that of the Old World, and held that if the reverse was true, as some upholders of evolution contend, it would make their problem ten times more difficult than it was before.

### •MEDICAL•

THIS year the management of the JOURNAL have determined to follow up the course begun by them last year, namely, setting aside considerable space in each JOURNAL for the discussion of events in the Royal College and of subjects of interest to medical students in general. It has long been the desire of the JOURNAL to draw the students of the two Colleges into closer union with one another. Moreover the JOURNAL, while supplying the medical student with good healthy literature, should also be the medium of communication between students and professors. This is the case in the Arts College, why not in the Royal? It is really refreshing to note the number of medical students who are this year subscribing for the JOURNAL. Already over one-third of them have handed in their names, and before long it is to be hoped that every medical student will be on our list of subscribers.

### MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the matriculation examinations were posted up in Queen's College on Nov. 8th. The following are the successful candidates:

Passed in all subjects—J. H. Bell, T. P. Camelon, J. W. Campbell, J. Dawson, J. W. Dickson, H. E. Douglass, J. Fitzpatrick, J. T. Fowkes, S. Green, W. D. Harvey, M. J. Leavitt, G. D. Lockhart, A. Mavety, E. H. McLean, R. R. Robinson, C. St. Gunnery, W. H. S. Scott, Jennie Sinclair, A. Wilson.

Arithmetic—H. M. Jack, C. F. Meek, equal; H. O. Laufear, W. G. Fraser.

Algebra—H. M. Jack.

Euclid—J. Kennedy, C. N. Raymond, Wilson Herald, H. M. Jack.

English—W. G. Fraser, James Brady, H. M. Jack, J. T. Gibson, S. Kennedy, C. N. Raymond, Wilson Herald, Dundas Herald, C. F. Meek.

Latin—A. P. Chown, J. Kennedy, W. G. Fraser, J. T. Gibson, C. N. Raymond, James Brady.

Physics—J. Kennedy.

The result of the supplemental medical examinations is not yet known.

### SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

The following is the supplementary list of passmen in the Royal Medical College:

Anatomy—T. C. Baker, A. L. Campbell, J. Duff, G. F. Emery, H. C. W. Graham, J. S. Livingstone, A. Lawyer, C. O. Maybee, A. Marshall, H. McCannion, W. F. Pratt, W. Pratt, J. F. Smith, H. J. Tillman, T. A. Wright.

Surgery—W. G. Fralick, W. Hay, J. F. Smith.

Physiology—J. Belch, J. F. McAmmond.

Materia Medica—T. C. Baker, J. F. McAmmond, T. S. McGillivray, T. A. Wright.

Practice of Medicine—W. G. Fralick, W. Hay, J. F. Smith.

Chemistry—(First year) W. D. Harvey, A. L. Campbell, T. A. Wright, (second year) T. A. Wright.

Norman Grant's smiling face, which sickness detained for some time from the Royal, is again shedding light on that institution. Norman will enter the hospital in the spring as prizeman, not patient.

Mr. E. H. Horsey represented the Royal College at the annual dinner in connection with Toronto Medical School. It is not too much to say that Edward gave the Toronto men an oratorical treat that will ring in their ears till the day they graduate.

Messrs. R. P. Robinson, T. C. Baker and A. W. Whitney are the representatives to McGill, Victoria and Trinity schools of medicine. All are good men and well worthy of the honor.

The annual re-union of the Royal College will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 17th. Principal Grant has kindly placed the College buildings at the disposal of the students, so that the entertainment will be of the same nature as that of last year. A good committee has the affair in hand, and nothing but success can crown their efforts. Mr. Edward McGrath will act as chairman, and A. D. Walker will perform the duties of secretary.

Messrs. McKillop, Drummond, Ryan and Sands have been chosen pro-dissectors in Anatomy. Messrs. Miller and McPherson are the demonstrators in Physiology.

In selecting the Rev. Dr. Burwash to fill the office of Chancellor of Victoria University, rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr. Nelles, the Board of Regents of that institution have very justly recognized not only his ability and scholarship but his eminent and disinterested services to the University in the past. It is gratifying to learn that the choice has fallen upon a Canadian and an *alumnus* of Victoria, and particularly upon one so worthy to succeed the late Chancellor. No better wish for his success in the discharge of the important duties thus imposed upon him can be expressed than that Victoria University may prosper under his guidance as greatly as it did under that of his lamented predecessor.

## THE CLASS OF '87.

WILLIAM A. CAMERON, on leaving College, was overcome by a severe attack of home-sickness and consequently at once hid him off to the paternal mansion where he spent his time among the rural natives impressing them with the majesty and reverence due to one who could write B.A. after his name. Will is now back at Kingston and intends before many years to follow his big brother Dan's example—to heal the sick.

THOS. A. COSGROVE, the serene and dignified member of the class, spent the greater part of the summer at his home at Port Hope. During the vacation of Rev. Dr. McTavish he filled with much success the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Lindsay, and occasionally preached at his own home. He has now crossed the borders, and no doubt is just now edifying some of our American cousins by his wit and wisdom.

JOHN McEWEN spent a quiet summer at home recuperating his strength after the severe tax of a long session's study. The study of law has great fascinations for John, and we learn that he is now prosecuting his studies in that line in Toronto. We hope to hear of him in the near future as an authority on the technical points of the law, and if ever we should have occasion to enter court he will be sure to have a client.

C. A. D. FAIRFIELD during the past summer took an active and intense interest in a certain lacrosse club not far from his own home; he never, if he could avoid it, missed seeing a match, and his shouts of encouragement to the players were thunder-like. So great is his love for the noble game that he has entered upon the study of medicine and of surgery in particular that he may thereby be better able to set the broken bones and sew up the scalp wounds of the players of the game he loves. Trinity Medical School, Toronto, is the present scene of his studies, and the spring exams. will show that Charlie knows how to study.

WM. A. LOGIE, who sustained the classical end of the stick for the class of '87, spent the most of the summer at his home in Hamilton. His time was chiefly spent in tennis and boating when he was not engaged in those graceful little gallantries to the fair sex for which, at College, he was peculiarly noted. He forms another of the legal contingent from the class of '87, and no doubt the training he received in that most ancient and honorable court, the *Concoursus*, will be of vast assistance to him on his legal way. For the past few weeks he has been busy at football, and his stentorian voice is as vigorous as when he cried O yeh! O yeh! &c. All will be glad to hear that—Artaxerxes has dispensed with the circular bit of window glass, of which he was so fond and to which he usually had himself tied.

HOWARD S. FOLGER passed a cool summer on the waters of the St. Lawrence, and by his pleasing and attentive manners won the heart of more than one fair passenger on the river boats. Howard paid too much attention to his class work when at College to have any time to devote to the ladies, but we are glad to hear that he is now making amends for his former laxness. It is reported that he is going to New York to study law, but we hope this report is untrue, for Howard's good judgment and well directed ambition would win him a high place in the courts of his own land.

D. FLEMING, with his usual bashfulness, failed to send us an account of how and where he passed the summer. As far as we know he ably supplied a mission station in the eastern provinces, and will be back for further study in Divinity Hall.

JOHN FINDLAY, the mathematical champion of the class, has not yet handed in an account of his doings during the past summer, but there is no doubt but that the application and diligence he displayed throughout his College course was turned to good account during the summer. He is now back again at good old Queen's for a post-graduate course, and amuses himself by acting as post-master.

SIDNEY H. GARDINER was one of the class of '87 whose heart went out to the study of advanced Chemistry, Botany and Geology, and any one who has seen Sid going about with a spade and sledge hammer over his shoulder will understand that he was carrying his love of study to an extremely practical point. As there is to be a School of Practical Science in connection with Queen's, Sid thinks only Queen's men should hold professorships there and he is, therefore, devoting his whole time and attention to studies which will qualify him for a chair, and from all accounts he is after a chair that will hold two.

W. J. KIDD, having overcome his bitter opponent, Matthew Matties, has settled down in Ottawa to digest the wonders and mysteries of Blackstone. His presence and authority at the A.M.S. will be greatly missed, but we hope before long to see our worthy John seated in judgment on the wool-sack, or else following in the footsteps of those Liberal leaders in politics who, from his earliest childhood, have been the objects of his greatest respect and reverence.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM spent his summer vacation on the water holding the responsible position of purser on the steamer Norseman, plying between Cobourg and Rochester. The "handsome and obliging purser" (as the newspapers described him) was the darling of the crew, and it is quite certain that the ladies at both the ports at which he called will insist on his return next summer. He is at present continuing his medical studies which he began last session.

J. W. H. MILNE will probably be back in Divinity Hall by the time this reaches the public eye. J. W. H. has had his sheepskin framed and intimated that he intends to hang it on the wall of his room immediately over his trunk so as to sort of tone down the battered appearance thereof. Another advantage of this arrangement will be that he can at all times have convenient access to his parchment whenever he desires to peruse it without the use of a step-ladder, for, as we all know, Jacobus is not much as to stature.

MALCOLM MCKENZIE has, since the close of last session, hidden himself completely from our ken. Where he is and what he is doing we know not, but would imagine that he is chiefly with his books, trying to solve a statement from Kant which not even Kant himself understood. Malcolm will probably take a post-graduate course in Philosophy, and next session will see him walking away with the gold medal in that subject as evidence that he knows how to think.

J. W. McLEAN, one of the philosophers of the class of '87, has probably gone off on an expedition to the North Pole, as since May last he has been lost to all human ken. Like all philosophers Mac is eccentric, and anything unusual he says or does need not be looked upon with astonishment; we hope in time to bring him down from the seventh heaven in which he usually soars and make him feel at home on our own humble sphere. Divinity Hall is to be the scene of his winter's work, and we will depend on Mac upholding '87 in the Hall.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Queen's College Journal :

A LATE NUMBER of the *Varsity* contains an editorial notice of the important announcement, that henceforth the degree of Master of Arts from Toronto University is to be conferred as a matter of course, upon the payment of certain fees. This change is considered as radical, so the editorial says. Nevertheless the writer proceeds to make his Alma Mater's apology, though evidently he has little sympathy with the change himself. Surely this was an ill-advised step on the part of the Provincial University authorities. One reason given, namely, that the thesis-writing formerly required was not a proper means of testing scholarship, is most untenable. The other reason, that Cambridge and Oxford afford a precedent, is also weak. It is to be hoped that in this country we are not all imitators of customs for which we see no reason, and for which there can be none. Why give a man a second degree when he has done nothing to deserve the honour? If the first is worth anything, is it not sufficient? Does not this look like an attempt to construct a royal road to learning? The only practical reason there can be for such a course is that it affords revenue. In plain words it is this: Here is a degree if you want to buy it.—POLLUX.

## THE THANKS OF HER MAJESTY.

THE following has been received in reply to the address forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen by the students of Queen's University :

OTTAWA, 5th Aug., 1887.

To the President Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. :

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to convey to you, on behalf of the students of Queen's University, the Queen's thanks for the good wishes expressed in the address from the students of the Universities of Canada, and an expression of the pleasure with which she has observed the great progress which education has made in her Canadian Dominion.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. JONES,

For the Governor-General's Secretary.

## ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports in connection with Queen's University were held this year in the city park. The citizens and students turned out in good numbers to witness the games, which were interesting and well contested. The following is a list of the games and successful competitors :

Throwing Heavy Hammer—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, M. E. McGrath.

Throwing Light Hammer—1st, D. D. McDonald; 2nd, A. Gandier.

Putting Heavy Shot—1st, M. E. McGrath; 2nd, A. Gray.

Putting Light Shot—1st, A. Gray; 2nd, M. E. McGrath.

Half-Mile Walk—1st, H. Buchanan; 2nd, A. Gandier.

Vaulting with Pole—1st, J. Binnie; 2nd, Tommy O'Neil.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—1st, E. Sliter; 2nd, H. Buchanan.

100 Yards Dash—1st, E. Sliter; 2nd, A. Ross.

Standing Broad Jump—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, A. L. Campbell.

Three Quick Standing Jumps—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, H. Buchanan.

Hop, Step and Jump (standing)—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, H. Buchanan.

Hop, Step and Jump (running)—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, John Edwards.

High Jump (standing)—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, H. Buchanan.

High Jump (running)—1st, A. Gandier; 2nd, Buchanan; 3rd, Edwards and Campbell, equal.

Half-Mile Race—1st, S. Robinson; 2nd, A. Ross.

Quarter-Mile Race—1st, S. Robinson; 2nd, A. Ross.

Three-legged Race—1st, Ross and Robinson; 2nd, Campbell and McGrath.

Mile Race—1st, S. Robinson; 2nd, H. Buchanan.

## PERSONAL.

THE fellow students of Mr. Percy McLaren, who last year attended the Royal, will regret to hear of his death, which took place a short time ago at his home in Shamouville. During the short time he was with us he made many friends, and his bright, cheerful face will be greatly missed.

Since April of last year the names of the following Queen's men have appeared on the lists at Osgoode Hall sworn in as Barristers and Solicitors:—R. J. MacLennan, '84, E. H. Britton. As Solicitor—G. F. Henderson, '84. Passed their Second Intermediate—A. D. Cartwright, '85; R. M. Dennistoun, '85; J. H. McNee, '85. Passed their First Intermediate—A. B. McCallum, '86; B. N. Davis, '81; H. V. Lyon, '85; D. M. Robertson, '86; W. G. Bain, '86; G. J. Smith, '86; T. W. R. McRae, '86; J. Miller, '86; F. M. Young, '86; and H. P. Thomas, '86. The following graduates have entered—J. McEwen, '87; W. J. Kidd, '87; J. J. MacLennan, '87; W. A. Logie, '87; C. B. Dupuis, '87; and J. F. Carmichael, '87.

Mr. H. Halliday, '84, who, since his graduation, has been holding sway in Thorold High School, has changed his base of operations and is now one of the staff of the College Institute at Ottawa.

Aeneas J. McDonald, '84, D. McLean and Salt Richards, all of whom are well known Queen's men, are studying medicine at McGill when they are not playing Rugby football. Aeneas is Captain of the McGill team, which position he has held for two years.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the Royal College, spent the greater part of his vacation in the vicinity of North Bay (on the C. P. R.), and fortunately escaped the grasp of the stipendiary magistrate.

Revs. D. J. Macdonnell and G. M. Milligan, of Toronto, delivered addresses at the second annual meeting of the Hamilton Queen's University Endowment Association. At the conclusion of the addresses, Canon Curran, Dr. Burns and others, delivered short speeches, in which the catholicity of Queen's University was particularly referred to and commended. Resolutions were passed favouring the scheme and promising the support of the branch association in getting subscriptions.

The Rev. Alexander MacLachlin, who was recently appointed by a special American Board of Foreign Missions to co-operate with Rev. H. S. Jenanyah, of Tarsus, Asia Minor, in establishing at the latter place an institution for training native mission workers, was married in Toronto, on Oct. 20th, to Miss Lizzie Stephens. The newly married couple left for New York, where they were joined by Mrs. Jenanyah, and proceeded to the birthplace of the great Apostle in Armenia.

Mr. D. M. Robertson, '86, one of the "big four" of the Rugby team when he was at Queen's, still keeps up his practice by doing a big part of the heavy work in the scrimmage for the Toronto city team. His good temper, beaming face and tri-colored jersey gain him notice on all parts of the field. He is also one of the most energetic of the Toronto Amateur Athletic Association, and holds the club championship for throwing the heavy hammer. Donald takes an occasional drive to a point a few miles north of Toronto.

## ✻ DIVINITY HALL ✻

THERE is a marked increase in the attendance of the Theological classes this year.

During the recovery of Principal Grant, the chair of Divinity is being ably occupied by Professor Ross.

The Rev. Arpad Givan, M.A., of L'Amable, paid our halls a visit last week.

We are pleased to see with us again Messrs. George Lang, B.A., and Malcolm McKinnon, B.A., who spent last winter at Winnipeg and Knox Colleges respectively.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Sarnia, lecturer on Homilies, has arrived, and will occupy the hour left vacant by the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, who has just completed the first half of his lectures on Church History.

This is the season for the delivery of the prescribed homilies, lectures and popular sermons, the time when the critical student locks up his tender feelings and gives unbounded liberty to his knowledge of rhetorical and grammatical details, the time in which the Golden Rule is forgotten, and in fact every other rule except the iron ones of Syntax and Rhetoric.

In this matter of the criticism of proscribed exercises would it be more than simple justice to the student who is the subject of criticism if he were permitted an opportunity of defending himself against the criticisms of his reviewers? Too often the criticisms savour of a desire to find out only what is defective. When this tendency becomes dominant it results in a complete one-sided statement, which like every other one-sided view requires the statement of the other side in order to secure a fair judgment. A word of explanation here and there on the part of the student whose exercise is criticised might throw light upon many an apparent discrepancy and inaccuracy. We are quite ready to see how the abuse of this privilege might make the occasion of the reading of an exercise a battle ground for opinions and authorities, but we know this would be obviated by an occasional word of suggestion from the presiding professor.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

AN AUTUMN LEAF.

"YOU are the autumn leaf," said he,  
And my arms are the book, you know,  
"So I'll put the leaf in the book you see,  
"And tenderly press it so."

The maid looked up with a glance demure,  
And blushes her fair cheek wore,  
And she softly whispered, "The leaf, I'm sure,  
"Needs pressing a little more."—*Ex.*

Like a tooth-brush—*QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL*—every fellow should have one of his own and not borrow from his neighbor.

"What salary do you get in the Gym, Fred?"  
Fred, with avaricious glee—"Five cents a week with promise of a raise."

Soph's advice to a freskie:—"When you come across a man better than yourself, call him a conceited puppy and a fool. It will ease your mind and won't hurt him any." The freskie promises, but says he don't think he will have a chance.

A student in Physics, in the last monthly exam, said that the specific weight of a bottle becomes less as it approached the equator. The Prof. hoped that this was no reflection on the morality of the gentleman carrying the bottle.

WHAT THEY ARE ALL SAYING.

"That dollar and Prof. Morgan—where are they?"

"O, we know nothing about Morgan."—Secy. Bowling Alley.

"The officers of the court should be shunt men, py gosh! They should have nosing to do wis logie, and should speak the Gaelic fluently."—J. D. B.—d.

"I have several offices, but to prevent a charge of partiality have concluded to have nothing to do with any of them."—J. S. McL.—n.

"I'm going to take lectures in the gallery after this; seats are \$2 in the pit."—Stuart.

"My sympathies, Reddon, I'm growing sides too."—D. Str.—n.

"I'm takin' senior English for Society's sake."—Tim. C.

"There's some credit now in bein' jolly in the 'gym.'"—Willie C.

"Don't insert my full name in the *JOURNAL*."—Thomas Reid Scott.

ELECTION CRIES.

"Furl under my banner ye illustrious stick-in-the-muds. Yes!"—H. A. L.—l.

"Vote for me and women's rights—pretty near."—J. W. M.—o—l.

"Then let us pray that come it may,  
On Saturday for a' that;  
I'll gie that Brockville lad a' skirl,  
And seize the books and a' that."

—Burns.

"I'll be there every Saturday night, but you know how it is boys."—J. Con—l.

"And the name of the whole atrocious mass is—Heap."—Norman.

"I'm very *unble*, but I want your votes."—Freddie.

"You may crush me now, but my voice will one day be heard in my Alma Mater."—Neil.

"To-morrow, O, thus sudden! Spare me, spare me!"—Arthur.

"Is any one ill? Is any one ill? Is any one ill?"—McAmmond.

THE CONCURSUS OF QUEEN'S.

The *Concursus Iniquitatus et Virtutis* has been this year formed on a new constitution, and is now zealously guarding the morals and general behaviour of the whole body of arts students. The following are the officers of the court:

Judges—Messrs. W. McClement, '88, and J. Kirk, '88.  
Counsel for Prosecution—Messrs. W. L. Morden, '88, and A. G. Hay, '89.  
Clerk—Harry A. Lavell, '88.  
Crier—E. S. Griffin, '88.  
Sheriff—E. Pirie, '88.  
Chief of Police—E. B. Echlin, '89.  
Constables—Messrs. White and Hay, '88; Strachan and Muirhead, '89; Vanece and Smellie, '90.

Grand Jury—Messrs. Cattanaach (foreman), Cameron and Allen, '88; McPhail and Drummond, '88; Porgan and Carmichael, '90; McNaughton and Gandier, '91.

The following gentlemen comprise the court of the Royal. They will see that no unwary freshman makes himself too officious:

Chief Justice—E. McGrath.  
Associate Judges—T. Baker, E. H. Horsey and W. Downing.

Mediet Experts—T. O'Neil and J. F. McAmmond.  
Revising Barrister—E. Ryan, B.A.  
Queen's Counsel—F. B. Harkness.  
Clerk—A. Stewart.

Constables—Second year, G. Tuckport and D. Corn; first year, E. Yourex and N. Raymond.

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